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BEFORE THE
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                           SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD
                               STATE OF WASHINGTON
  IN THE MATTER OF A SUBSTANTIAL
   DEVELOPMENT PERMIT ISSUED BY THE
  CITY OF BREMERTON TO LAMBERT
   SCHUYLER AND VICTOR L. WOWARAS
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   DAVID L. ROBINSON, et al.,
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                    Appellants,
                                             FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
7
                                             CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
          v.
                                             AND ORDER
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   CITY OF BREMERTON, VICTOR L.
  WOWARAS AND LAMBERT SCHUYLER,
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                   Respondents.
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        These matters, requests for review of a substantial development
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  permit issued by the City of Bremerton for the construction of 144
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14 apartment units came on for formal hearing before Arthur Brown,

William A. Johnson on March 17, 1977 in Bremerton, Washington.

15 W. A. Gissberg, Chris Smith, Robert F. Hintz, James S. Williams and

18 Cecilia Topness appeared pro se; respondent permittee Victor Wowaras

Appellants David L. Robinson, Henry C. Clark, Mary Wagner, and

S F No 9928-OS-8-67

1 appeared pro se; Nick Nickum represented the property owner, Lambert
2 Schuyler; Assistant City Attorney Andrew Olsen appeared for respondent
3 City of Bremerton.

Having heard the testimony, having visited the site, and having examined the exhibits and exceptions of the parties, the Shorelines Hearings Board makes the following

## FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

9 The project as authorized by the substantial development permit
0 at issue in these requests for review is the construction of a 144-unit
1 apartment complex.

Exhibit RS-14, the site plan which was made a condition of the permit, shows the 144 units arranged in nine two-story buildings, a swimming pool, and 174 parking spaces provided adjacent to the individual buildings.

II.

The site is located on approximately 4.5 acres at the intersection of Tracyton Beach Road and Sheridan Road on the shorelines of the Port Washington Narrows in East Bremerton, Washington. A strip of beach between the beach road and the Narrows, approximately eighty feet from actual construction, is a part of the subject parcel but would remain undeveloped.

Several four and six-plexes lie immediately to the southeast of the property with concentrated duplexes located to the east across

<sup>26 1.</sup> This figure was cited by the City of Bremerton at hearing as the gross acreage of the subject parcel although no survey results were presented.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

S F CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

the Sheridan Road. Single family homes dominate the areas to the north and northwest of the property, the latter being separated by a deep ravine. The Tracyton Beach Road running NW to SE is a scenic two lane route along the Port Washington Narrows.

The site itself is generally flat with a bank of approximately a 40% grade descending to the beach road. Little attractive vegetation now exists on the site with the exception of two large madrona trees.

A combination of existing development and topographical restraints

limit ingress or egress from the site to the Sheridan Road boundary.

Safety considerations further limit to one the number of access roads which can be constructed on this boundary.

III.

On October 29, 1975 the subject property was annexed to the City of Bremerton from Kitsap County. The site was rezoned on May 5, 1976, from R-1 to R-2 which permits multi-family units and has a potential density of seventy units per acre. The City of Bremerton's 1966

Comprehensive Plan indicates medium density residential for the site.

Compared to recent city approvals under the zoning code, the instant proposal is in the middle of the range of permitted high density developments.

At the time the property was annexed, neither the City of Bremerton nor Kitsap County had an adopted master program. No environmental designation for the subject land had been made by the City of Bremerton in its draft master program prior to the issuance of the instant permit. On February 9, 1977, a designation of "urban residential" for the site was adopted by the city as an amendment to its draft master program.

1 | IV.

Application for a substantial development permit was made by Mr. Wowaras, real estate broker for the parcel, on November 10, 1976. An environmental checklist accompanied the application. On December 17, 1976, a Declaration of Non-Significance was issued by the City of Bremerton's responsible official.

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At the public hearing on the application held December 22, 1976, concerns regarding the following aspects of the site and possible impacts of the project were expressed by neighborhood residents:

- 1. Retention of the two Madrona trees whose roots stabilize the bank.
- 2. Erosion of the bank from construction on or near its crest.
- 3. Increase in traffic; ingress and egress from the site.
- 4. Storm drain capacity.
- 5. Sanitary sewer inadequacy.

The commissioners responded that traffic and engineering problems "would be handled at the time of application for a building permit".

City representatives testified before the Shorelines Hearings Board that construction under a sewer grant of a new interseptor due to commence in early summer would alleviate the sewage impact of the project. The City Engineer further testified that the existing storm drain was more than adequate to handle the increase from the proposed units. Soils analyses of the site would be required under the Uniform Building Code upon application for the building permit.

26 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Following the council hearing, the City Commissioners unanimously approved the permit subject to four conditions:

- 1. That the site be developed essentially as proposed on the site plan presented with the permit application.
- 2. Vegetation along the slope on the southwest side of the site shall be maintained and augmented to insure slope stability and to maintain the natural character of the slope.
- 3. Large madrona trees on the shoreline side of the site should be preserved if possible.
- 4. Owner is encouraged to dedicate the property between Tracyton Beach Road and the shoreline to the City of Bremerton for inclusion in the Lions Community Playfield/Tracyton Beach recreation area.

VII.

Subsequent to the issuance of the permit and responsive to concerns expressed by neighborhood residents, modifications in the siting of the units were made. These adjustments were incorporated in a site plan and architectural drawings identified as exhibit RS-15. These plans were before the Planning Commission on December 28 and the City Commissioners on January 22, 1977, in their review and passage of amendments to the rezone ordinance applicable to the instant site. With the revision to the ordinance the following conditions were imposed:

 Development of the site shall be essentially the same as the site plan attached hereto marked "Exhibit B", dated 12/28/76.<sup>2</sup>

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- 2. Vegetation along the slope on the southwest side of the site shall be maintained and augmented to insure slope stability and to maintain the natural character of the slope.
- The large madrona trees on the southeast side of the site will remain until such time as they are declared a hazard.
- Owner is encouraged to dedicate the property between Tracyton Beach Road and the shoreline to the City of Bremerton for inclusion in the Lions Community Playfield / Tracyton Beach recreation area.
- Access should be controlled, particularly at the intersection of Lebo, Sheridan and Tracyton Beach Road, with approval of ingress and egress by Police-Traffic and Engineering Departments.

VIII.

The permittee agreed in open hearing before the Shorelines Hearings Board to commit \$30,000.00 or approximately \$200.00 per proposed unit to the landscaping of the site and to execute the necessary legal agreement to dedicate to the city for park purposes the strip of beach seaward of Tracyton Beach road.

IX.

Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter stated which is deemed to be a Finding of Fact is adopted herewith as such.

From these Findings, the Shorelines Hearings Board comes to these

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I.

In reviewing the validity of a substantial development permit

Such siting is further removed from the crest than that shown in RS-14 authorized under the substantial development permit.

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1 the Shorelines Hearings Board evaluates the consistency of the 2 proposed project with the policies and provisions of the Shoreline 3 Management Act (SMA), the Department of Ecology guidelines and regulations issued pursuant thereto and the City of Bremerton 5 Draft Master Program "so far as can be ascertained". In this case, 6 the subject property was annexed prior to approval of the Kitsap 7 Master Program and the City of Bremerton's Draft Master Program was 8 not amended to include the instant site until after the subject permit had been processed and issued. Therefore with regard to the matter now 9 10 before the Board, no approved master program is applicable and no 11 provision of any draft master program "can be ascertained".

II.

While not identified as a preferred use in the SMA, multiple family dwellings can be a permitted use on the shorelines. However, RCW 90.58.020 provides:

• • •

It is the policy of the state to provide for the management of the shorelines of the state by planning for and fostering all reasonable and appropriate uses. . .

This policy contemplates protecting against adverse effects to the public health, the land and its vegetation and wildlife, . . . .

. . .

Permitted uses in the shorelines of the state shall be designed and conducted in a manner to minimize, insofar as practical, any resultant damage to the ecology and environment of the shoreline area and any interference with the public's use of the water. (Emphasis added).

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Further, WAC 173-16-060(8)(a) provides:

Subdivisions should be designed at a level of density of site coverage and of occupancy --compatible with the physical capabilities of the shoreline and water.

While this language speaks specifically of "subdivisions", the intent of the guidelines is control of intensive residential development within the shoreline; the apartment complex at issue is an intensive residential development reguiring such control.

III.

This Board has previously held that proper management of the state's shorelines must consider the aesthetics of developments. In SHB No. 115, Department of Ecology v. Mason County and Hama Hama Company, the Board cited with approval the recognition of aesthetics by courts of other jurisdictions as a valid ground for vacation of a permit: 3

"The reluctance to uphold zoning regulations . . . designed to preserve and improve the visual character of the physical environment on aesthetic grounds alone may be based on the belief that aesthetic evaluations are a matter of individual taste and are thus too subjective to be applied in any but an arbitrary and capricious manner. (citing authority)

Accordingly, courts have engaged in a reasoning process, often amounting to nothing more than legal fiction, in order to avoid recognizing aesthetics as an appropriate basis for the exercise of the police power . . .

"We feel that this approach . . . is no longer consistent with what we perceive as the modern trend in the law."

<sup>3.</sup> Matter of McCormick v. Lawrence (New York), 8 ERC 1461, upholding the prohibition, for aesthetic reasons, of boathouses on a lake relatively undeveloped and in a relatively pristine state; Donnelly v. Outdoor Advertising Board (Mass.), 8 ERC 1671. Aesthetics alone justifies total ban of bill-boards.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

As this Board opined in SHB No. 237, Manette Peninsula Neighborhood Association v. City of Bremerton and Richard Person ". . . shoreline areas require special consideration in establishing densities." The proposed density for any shoreline site must be carefully evaluated in terms of the particular characteristics of the site and its environs.

In the Manette case, the Board found that within the urban residential environmental designation, a density of twenty units to the acre was not inconsistent with the SMA, Department of Ecology guidelines and regulations or the Bremerton Draft Master Program.

In the instant case, the density would approach thirty-two units per acre. Nine two story buildings, each containing sixteen dwelling units together with accessory swimming pool and paved parking for 174 cars would be spread over an extensive portion of a 4.5 acre site. Such a design, if constructed, would result in an excessive concentration of population and over-coverage of that portion of the land devoted to development and hence be detrimental to the shoreline environment. Particularly is this so considering that the ingress and egress of such a concentrated population is limited to one narrow neck of the congested site.

Because of the identified deficiencies in both design and density, the project as proposed by the permittee is not consistent with the policies of the SMA or the Department of Ecology guidelines promulgated pursuant thereto However, a permit which would contain the conditions expressed in this Order would be consistent with such policies. Ordinarily this Board would not presume to determine a level of density and design.

That function should properly remain at the local governmental level. The thrust of the Board's <u>Proposed</u> Order was simply to vacate the permit, thereby enabling the city to establish a density somewhere between those mentioned in the Proposed Findings and Conclusions. However, parties to this proceeding, in their exceptions filed herein, have requested that this Board establish a maximum density. Accordingly, we have accepted that invitation and do so in the interests of expediting the ultimate resolution of the questions surrounding the use of the land at issue.

v.

RCW 43.21C.090 provides the standard of review for the Shorelines Hearings Board in its review of alleged SEPA violations:

. . . In any action involving an attack on a determination by a governmental agency relative to the requirement or the absence of the requirement, or the adequacy of a "detailed statement", the decision of the governmental agency shall be accorded substantial weight.

VI.

The environmental checklist as supplemented together with the imposition of mitigative conditions regarding construction do provide support for the responsible official's determination that the project would not "significantly affect the environment"; the issuance of a declaration of non-significance was not clearly erroneous.

<sup>4.</sup> Testimony at hearing regarding the City of Bremerton's consideration of environmental consequences was supplemented post hearing by both appellants (Attachment A - Response to Exceptions) and Respondents (Motion for Presentation of Additional Evidence). These documents were accepted and reviewed by the Board.

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 10

However, mitigative conditions must be tightened to ensure control 1 2 of any adverse environmental impacts resulting from the development. VII. 3 Any Finding of Fact hereinafter stated which is deemed to be a 4 5 Conclusion of Law is adopted herewith as such. From these Conclusions of Law, the Board enters this 6 7 ORDER The substantial development permit issued by the City of 8 Bremerton to Victor L. Wowaras is affirmed; this matter is remanded 9 to the City of Bremerton for reissuance of the permit subject to 10 the following additional conditions: No development is to occur within that area of the subject 12 parcel designated in the draft master program on February 9, 1977 as "Conservancy". 13 Any development must be set back from the crest of the 4 bluff a minimum of ten feet. 15 Density of the project is not to exceed thirty-two units per 16 buildable acre, such acreage calculated to exclude at a minimum all acreage protected through conditions one and two above. event is the total number of units to exceed 112. 17 18

- 4. Through legal agreements approved as to form and content by the city attorney of Bremerton, the permittee shall dedicate to the City of Bremerton for park purposes that portion of the subject parcel lying seaward of the Tracyton Beach road.
- 5. The permittee shall commit a minimum of \$200.00 per permitted unit to landscaping of the site.
- 6. Vegetation along the slopes of the site shall be maintained and augmented to insure slope stability and to maintain the natural character of the slope.
- 7. The large madrona trees on the southeast side of the site will remain until such time as they are declared a hazard.
- 8. Access should be controlled, particularly at the intersection of Lebo, Sheridan and Tracyton Beach Road, with approval of ingress and egress by Policy-Traffic and Engineering Departments.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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